

**NYAAYA VAANI YOUTH ASSOCIATION
YOUTH PARLIAMENT
RESOLUTION (NDA-BLOC)**

UNITED DECLARATION 2025

**DECLARATION TO REFORM THE DELIMITATION PROCESS AND
STRENGTHEN THE UNITY BETWEEN THE STATES**

31st October 2025

Objective: TO REFORM THE DELIMITATION PROCESS

We, the Parties to this Declaration,

1. Operative Clause 1: Bringing up a law to set up a new Delimitation body

- 1.1 We propose to set up a new body- The Delimitation Formula Commission.**
- 1.2 This Commission will be set up under the Delimitation Formula Commission Act, 2025.**
- 1.3 This act will focus upon drawing up a new formula for the division of constituencies, falling under the jurisdiction of the Delimitation Commission, outlined under Section 9 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 2002.**
- 1.4 This Commission will be chaired by DY Chandrachud, the ex-Chief Justice of India.**
- 1.5 The Commission will also comprise members of the ruling as well as opposition parties who are current members of the Lok Sabha.**

- 1.6 The representation of the parties will be equal, with the Prime Minister and the Opposition Leader of the Lok Sabha being compulsory members of the Commission.
- 1.7 A framework of the formula (weightage of each criteria) that can be followed by the commission is as follows:
 - 1.7.1 Population (based on census) - 40%
 - 1.7.2 Area – 20%
 - 1.7.3 Demographic Performance – 40%
- 1.8 Here, population refers to the total population of a State as per the most recent Census of India, as adopted by the Fifteenth Finance Commission for purposes of horizontal devolution of central tax revenues among the States.
- 1.9 Here, area refers to the total geographical area of a State in square kilometres as recorded in the official statistics of the Government of India and recognised by the Finance Commission for allocation formula purposes.
- 1.10 Here demographic performance refers to the inverse of the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of a State, used as an index to reward States that have achieved lower fertility rates and better population control, as computed and applied by the Finance Commission in the determination of tax devolution shares.

2. Operative Clause 2: Amendment of Article 81

- 2.1 The Delimitation Formula Commission will discuss the requirement for the amendment of Article 81.
- 2.2 The Government proposes that the Commission consider amending the article to extend the maximum cap of the seats to 690.
 - 2.2.1 Here, 662 seats are the maximum seats for the state government
 - 2.2.2 The remaining 28 will be the maximum seats for the Union Territories
- 2.3 The ruling of the Committee which be considered as a recommendation to the Parliament of India and not a legally-binding ruling.

3. Operative Clause 3: Formation of Separate State Delimitation Commission

- 3.1 A separate State Delimitation Commission will be formed for each state of India.
- 3.2 This Commission will draw the constituencies for the state assemblies only.
- 3.3 The Commission will be chaired by the Governor of the State and the members of the commission will be from the ruling and opposition parties
- 3.4 The number of ruling and opposition members will be the same.

4. Operative Clause 4: Recommendation to the Finance Commission of India

- 4.1 The government of India will give a recommendation to the Finance Commission of India to change the formula of the devolution of funds to the states.
- 4.2 The horizontal devolution will have the suggested formula:
 - 4.2.1 Income Distance – 45%
 - 4.2.2 Population – 10%
 - 4.2.3 Area- 15%
 - 4.2.4 Forest and Area – 10%
 - 4.2.5 Demographic Performance – 15.5%
 - 4.2.6 Tax Effort – 4.5%
- 4.3 This recommendation, if accepted, will be implemented from the 16th Financial Plan onwards.

5. Operative Clause 5: Scrapping of Article 329 (a)

- 5.1 To ensure proper accountability of the decisions of the Delimitation Committee and to gain the public's trust, a motion to scrap Article 329 (a) will be raised
- 5.2 They would allow proper judicial review of the Delimitation Committee.
- 5.3 This power would also extend to the Delimitation Formula Committee.

6. Operative Clause 6: Technological Integration for Fair Mapping

- 6.1 Recommends the mandatory use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), satellite mapping, and AI-based demographic tools during the delimitation process.
- 6.2 Believes that technological adoption will minimize human errors, inefficiencies, and potential political biases in constituency mapping.
- 6.3 Emphasizes the importance of technology in combating gerrymandering and promoting transparent, fair, and data-driven boundaries.
- 6.4 Proposes that the Election Commission, in partnership with tech institutions and census authorities, develop a public portal where draft boundaries can be viewed and challenged by citizens for greater accountability.

7. Operative Clause 7: Strengthening the Delimitation Commission

- 7.1 Emphasises that the Commission must work to ensure equal representation and actively combat gerrymandering.
- 7.2 Proposes that the Government shall conduct nationwide public consultations prior to finalisation, and that the draft constituency maps must be published in the Gazette of India for transparency and record.
- 7.3 Encourages the Commission to release draft proposals online and invite feedback from citizens and civil society organisations, thereby strengthening democratic trust.
- 7.4 Mandates the use of modern tools and technologies, including satellite data, GIS systems, census digitisation, and AI-based demographic mapping, to ensure accurate and objective boundary determination.
- 7.5 Stresses that the Commission shall function independently from political pressure, with adequate legal protection to uphold its autonomy.

8. Operative Clause 8: Ensuring Representation Without Prejudice

- 8.1 Proposes that the delimitation process must exclude adjudication of historical or region-specific claims, to prevent misuse and politicization.
- 8.2 Urges the Ministry of Home Affairs, in collaboration with the National Commission for Minorities and National Human Rights Commission, to formulate federal safeguards and legal guidelines to protect communities from such discrimination.

8.3 Recommends integration of regional equity and cultural sensitivity training into the Election Commission's future orientation programs.

9. Operative Clause 9: Enforcing Electoral Non-Discrimination Protocols

9.1 Directs the Election Commission of India to use the given formula and implement a strict non-discrimination protocol that explicitly prohibits the use of regional, ethnic, or linguistic identities as tools for electoral gain.

9.2 Proposes that any violation of this protocol shall attract penalties under the Representation of the People Act, including:

9.2.1 Disqualification from contesting elections.

9.2.2 Monetary fine of up to ₹10,00,000 (ten lakh rupees).

9.2.3 Imprisonment for a term of up to three years, subject to judicial determination.

9.3 Recommends that the Election Commission conduct periodic audits and awareness drives to ensure compliance by political parties and candidates, and promote inclusive, identity-neutral campaigning practices.

10. Operative Clause 10: Ensuring Federal Safeguards in Representation

10.1 Directs the Delimitation Commission to uphold the spirit of cooperative federalism by recommending minimum baseline representation for smaller states, thereby ensuring their voice is not diluted in national decision-making.

10.2 Proposes the provision of special compensation grants by the new funding formula under the Southern Equity Development Plan to states that have successfully and ethically implemented population control measures, acknowledging their efforts and preventing penalisation through reduced representation.

11. Operative Clause 11: Strengthening National Unity Through Economic and Cultural Integration

11.1 We will enhance funding for Union schemes like PM-KISAN and Ayushman Bharat in southern states, allocated in the 2025-26 Union

Budget, to underscore their economic dependence on a united India (e.g., ₹1.2 lakh crore to Tamil Nadu in 2023-24).

11.2 A nationwide youth engagement program under Startup India and Skill India will be expanded by March 2026, targeting southern youth to reject separatism and embrace national opportunities.

11.3 Inter-state cultural festivals will be organised in 2025-26, promoting southern contributions (e.g., Tamil Nadu's IT sector) within India's unified framework, countering Dravida Nadu's divisive narrative.

11.4 The "One Nation, One Election" initiative, supported by the NDA, will be advanced post-delimitation, streamlining governance and reinforcing national cohesion.

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